JAVA GOV$^{T.}$ GAZETTE.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaast wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officiee moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (wasgeteekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Gent. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1812.* [NO. 38.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it having been represented to Government that complaints are frequently preferred to the Magistrates at Batavia, in consequence of free Servants in the domestic employ of Individuals, improperly quitting their place of service without notice to or consent of their masters, and the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, adverting to the inconveniences which arise to the community from such an irregular practice as well as from a number of this description of persons being often found wandering about in an idle and disorderly manner unrestrained, in the Town of Batavia and its environs; and considering the expediency of making provision for the prevention of such irregularities in future, which is rendered the more necessary from the increase of British Inhabitants on this Island; is pleased to make and publish the following Regulations, which are to be in future strictly observed and enforced.

1.—All free persons in the menial or domestic service of individuals in the Town of Batavia and it's environs, shall be placed under the immediate cognizance and subject to the general regulation, and superintendance of the Bench of Magistrates at Batavia aforesaid, who are empowered to receive, hear and determine all complaints between masters and servants.

2.—All free servants now residing in the Town of Batavia and it's environs, whether employed or not, shall attend at the public office of the Magistrates, previous to the 20th of November proximo, for the purpose of being enrolled, and having their names, capacities and places of abode registered; and as to such, whose personal appearance, from distance of situation or other causes, may be attended with inconvenience, a list of their names containing the above particulars, shall be transmitted to the magistrates, by the persons in whose service they may be, in order that the same may be in like manner registered, for the authenticity of which they shall be answerable.

3.—For the performance of this duty, no fees shall be payable or received in the office of the magistrates.

4.—All persons in future arriving at Batavia, with free servants, shall procure their registry in like manner, in the office of the magistrates, within one month from the date of their arrival.

5.—The magistrates shall furnish to each free servant so registered, a certificate thereof in proof of his having duly conformed to this Regulation.

6.—Any free person hiring himself out as a servant without such a certificate, will not be entitled to recover any wages for his services, upon complaint, as in other cases; and it is strongly recommended to persons not to hire servants who have not regular certificates, it being only under this document that they will be acknowledged as such, or that their good conduct will be ensured by proper coercion and vigilance.

7.—Upon the discharge of free servants, Certificates of such discharge (to be granted by their masters,) shall be immediately or as soon after as may be practicable, exhibited at the Public office of the Magistrates, for their information, in order that their places of abode may be known. And in like manner such servants shall be required to give notice at the said office, on their again entering into service, which circumstances shall be duly noticed in the Register Book of the Magistrates, for occasional reference when necessary.

8.—Free servants may be hired by individuals upon contract for such a specified or limited time, as may be agreed upon between the parties.

9.—Upon the discharge of a servant thus hired, the master shall be liable to pay any arrears of wages which may be due to him; or if disputed, the same shall on complaint be cognizable by the magistrates in a summary way.

10.—Servants deserting or quitting their masters during the term of their contracts, shall be liable to forfeit any wages which may be due to them, and shall moreover, upon complaint and conviction before the Magistrates, be punished according to the circumstances of the case, by a reasonable fine, not exceeding 50 Spanish Dollars, or in default thereof by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, unless they can prove a sufficient cause for such departure. And whenever such servants have grounds of complaint against their masters, they shall apply themselves in the first instance to the Magistrates, for redress, previous to their quitting their masters.

11.—After the 1st December next, any free person entering into the menial service of individuals, contrary to these regulations, without having been previously enrolled and registered in the manner above-mentioned; and also any person or persons who may be guilty of altering or forging such certificates, or falsely personating the real persons mentioned therein, for purposes of deception, shall, upon complaint and due conviction before the Magistrates, be treated as vagrants and vagabonds, and shall be liable to be punished as such by fine, not exceeding 100 Spanish Dollars, or by imprisonment and hard labor on the public works for any period not exceeding three months, according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

And that no person may plead ignorance hereof, these regulations are ordered to be printed and published in the English, Dutch, Malay, Javanese, and Chinese Languages, proclaimed by beat of Gong in Batavia, and affixed for public information in the usual places.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
October 29, 1812.

PROCLAMATIE.

NADEMAAL ter kennisse van het Gouvernement zyn gebragt, de menigvuldige klagten aan de Magistraten van Batavia gedaan, wegens vrye lieden in particuliere huislyke dienst aangenomen, die zonder voorweeten of verlof van hunne Heeren, zich verwyderen en hunnen dienst verlaten,—en Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur, in Rade, in overweging genomen hebbende, de ongelegenheid welke uit zulk eene handelwyze van de ingezetenen moet voortspruiten, zoo wel als uit het ongehouden en nutteloos rondzwerven dezer lieden in Batavia; mitsgaders de noodzakelykheid, dat dergelyke ongeregeldheden voor den vervolge worden voorgekomen, te meer daar het getal der Britsche ingezetenen op dit Eiland meer en meer toeneemt.

Zoo is goedgevonden vast te stellen, en te doen bekend maken, de onderyolgende bepalingen, welke voortaan ten naauwsten zullen moeten worden nagekomen.

1.—Alle vrye huislyke diensthoden, van particulieren, in de Stad of de Ommelanden van Batavia woonende, zullen onmiddelyk onderworpen zyn, aan de geregtelyk kennisneming en het oppertoezicht van de Bank van Magistrature te Batavia, die geautoriseerd is, om alle aanklagten tusschen meesters en dienstboden te ontvangen, te hooren en te beslissen.

2.—Alle vrye dienstboden thans in de Stad of de Ommelanden van Batavia zich ophoudende, het zy dezelven al of buiten dienst mogten zyn, zullen voor den 15den November aanstaande, zich vervoegen ten kantore van den Magistraat, om aldaar hunne namen, bekwaamheden en verblyfplaatsen optegeven en te doen opteekenen, en van dezulken, die uithoofde van hunne verafgelegen, of om andere oorzaken, niet wel zonder ongelegenheid in perzoon zouden kunnen verschynen, zal een lyst hunner namen, met bywoegen der bovengemelde byzonderheden, aan den Magistraat worden ingezonden, door den genen in wiens dienst zy zich mogten bevinden, ten einde in maniere voorschreven mede te kunnen worden opgeteekend, en voor welkers echtheid dezulken ook verantwoordlyk zullen worden gehouden.

3.—Voor het opteekenen dezer dienstboden, zal ten kantore van den Magistraat geene betaling gedaan, en ontvangen mogen worden.

4.—Alle personen die voortaan met vrye dienstboden te Batavia mogten aankomen, zullen een evengelyke naamlyst daarvan ten kantore van den Magistraat inzenden, binnen een maand na den dag hunner aankomst.

5.—De Magistraat zal aan ieder vrye dienstbode, in voorschreven maniere opgeteekend, een certificaat verleenen, ten bewyze dat door hem aan de order deswegens na behoren is voldaan.

6.—By aldien een vry persoon, zich als dienstbode aan een particulier verhuurdt, zonder zulk een certificaat, zoo zal hy ingeval van aanklagte als anderzints, geen aanspraak hebben op eenige betaling voor bewezene diensten en wordt een iegelyk ten sterksten aanbevolen, om geene dienstboden te huren, die niet behoorlyk van certificaten voorzien zyn, alzoo dit bewys hem eindelyk als zoodanig kan doen erkennen, en tot een middel strekken kan om door een waakzaam oog en gepaste dwang, zyn goed gedrag te verzekeren.

7.—Vrye dienstboden uit den dienst gaande, zullen de certificaten, die zy tot bewys van hun ontslag, van hunne meesters zullen erlangen, dadelyk of zoo spoedig daarna als het mogelyk zal zyn, ten kantore van den Magistraat inzenden, ten einde de plaatzen van hun verblyf bekend zyn.—Inzelvervoegen zullen ged. dienstboden, weder in dienst gaande zulks ten voorschreven kantore aangeven; welk een en ander behoorlyk genoteerd zal worden in het register-boek van den Magistraat, om daarvan, des noodig gebruik te kunnen maken.

8.—Vrye dienstboden zullen door particulieren kunnen worden gehuurd, op zulke voorwaarden en voor zulk eenen bepaalden tyd als zy onderling zullen overeenkomen.

9.—By het ontslag van een zoodanig gehuurde dienstbode, zal den meester gehouden zyn, hem zyne nog te goed hebbende huurpenningen te voldoen; en ingeval van verschil, zal zulks op aanklagte, door den Magistraat worden beslist, zonder form van proces.

10.—Vrye dienstboden hunne meesters verlatende, voor het einde der bedongen tyd, zullen de huurloonen verbeuren, die zy nog te goed mogten hebben, en daarenboven, ingeval van aanklagte en overtuiging voor den Magistraat, naar vereisch van zaken worden gestraft met eene geldboete, niet te bovengaande 50 Spaansche dalers, en by gebreke van dien, met opsluiting in de gevangenis niet te bovengaande 30 dagen, ten ware zy voldoende redenen konden by brengen, om hunne verwydering te regtvaardigen. De voorz. dienstboden gronden hebbende tot beklag over hunne meesters, zullen ter eerster instantie zich deswegens vervoegen by den Magistraat, alvorens hunne meesters te verlaten.

11.—By aldien na den 1ste December aanstaande, eenig vry persoon, tegenstrydig met deze bepalingen, zich by particulieren als dienstbode mogt verbinden, zonder alvorens in voege voormeld te zyn opgeschreven; mitsgaders eenig persoon of persoonen zich mogten schuldigmaken aan het veranderen of namaken van zoodanige certificaten, dan wel valschlyk andere, dan de wezentlyke in dezelve genoemde persoonen opgeeven, met oogmerk om te bedriegen, zullen op aanklagte en by overtuiging voor den Magistraat als rondswervers en vagebonden, behandeld en als zoodanig gestraft worden met geldboete, niet te bovengaande 100 Spaansche Dalers, met gevangenis, of met harden arbeid aan de gemeene werken, voor zekere bepaalden tyd, niet te bovengaande Drie maanden, overeenkomstig den aard en de omstandigheden der zake.

En op dat niemand hiervan onwetenheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal dezen in de Engelsche, Hollandsche, Maleidsche, Javaansche en Chinesche talen gepubliceerd, met bekkenslag afgekondig, mitsgaders aangeplakt worden daar en waar zulks te geschieden, gebruikelyk is.

BATAVIA, den 29 October 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur, in Rade.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Sec. van het Gouvt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT it is the intention of Government to dispose of a quantity of LANDS in the Batavian Regency, in Crawang, and in the Environs of Samarang and Sourabaya to individuals.

1.—The sale of these Lands will take place by Public Auction unless they are previously disposed of by Private Contract, on the 1st January 1813, at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, in lots which will be published sometime previously to the day of sale, and pointed out by the Committees hereafter mentioned, whose duty it will be to place each person in possession of the Ground purchased.

2.—The conditions on which these Lands will be sold are as follows;—

1.—The payment to be made in silver or in Batavia credit paper, at the option of the purchaser—the Credit Paper being calculated at 6½ Rix Dollars Paper for one Spanish Dollar Silver; and this payment may be made by the purchaser either at Batavia, or on the spot, at his convenience.

2—The purchase money is to be paid as follows:—

One half on the transfer of the Land.

One half on the 1st March 1813.

3—All feudal services to the Government and all forced deliveries at inadequate rates are abolished on the lands now sold, and in lieu thereof an annual quit rent of one half per cent is to be paid to Government on the amount of the original purchase. The Proprietors will however be bound to keep in good repair the Public Roads and Bridges passing through the lands, and to furnish such assistance, at equitable rates, as may be required for Public Transport, &c.

4—No feudal services are to be exacted on these lands from the persons residing thereon, nor are any payments or revenues to be raised from the people except such as are derived from the produce and culture of the soil, or from the rent of Houses and Buildings. And these revenues are to be such as are consistent with law, and with the established usage of the country.

5—The Bazars, Toll Gates, and Capitation or other Taxes now existing on these lands are to remain exclusively in the hands of Government—and the lands now sold, as well as all others which have already been sold, are to be held subject to the general laws and Colonial Regulations of Government.

2—After the sale of the lands shall have been concluded, a Board will be established at Samarang and at Sourabaya on the principle of the Board of Hemraaden, formerly existing in the environs of Batavia, for the Regulation of the Water Courses, the irrigation of the Rice-Fields and other local arrangements affecting the mutual interests of the parties.

4—The following gentlemen are appointed Members of the Commissions by whom the lands will be pointed out and to whom further references and applications may be made.

For the Lands in the Batavia Regency and Crawang.

Thos. M'Quoid, Esq. Resident of Buitenzorg.
Mr. Lawick van Pabst, do. Rembang.
Wm. Offers, do. Crawang.

For the Lands in the Environs of Samarang.

The Resident at Samarang,
F. Von Winkelman, Esq. } Inspector or Administrator of the Forests.
J. Knops, Esq.

For the Lands in the Environs of Sourabaya.

The Resident at Sourabaya,
J. Rothenbuller, Esq.
P. A. Goldbach, Esq.

5—Offers to purchase by private contract any of the estates now proposed to be sold are to be made direct to Government through the Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Acting Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 5, 1812.

BEKENDMAKING.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat het Gouvernement voornemens is aan particulieren in koop aftestaan eenige Landeryen in de Bataviasche Regentschappen, in het Krawangsche en in de ommestreeken van Samarang en Sourabaya gelegen.

1.—Voor zoo verre deze Landeryen niet reeds by particulier contract zyn afgestaan, zullen dezelve te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya op den 1ste January 1813, publiek worden opgeveild, in percelen, welke, eenigen tyd voor de verkoop, zullen worden bekend gemaakt en aangewezen, door de hier na te noemene Commissarissen, wiens plicht het zal zyn om een ieder in het bezit te stellen van de door hun gekochte Landeryen.

2.—De condities voor de verkoop dezer landen zyn de ondervolgende, als:

1ste De betaling zal naar de keuze van den kooper kunnen geschieden in zilvergeld, dan wel in Bataviasche papieren van crediet, de Spaanschemat gereekend op 6½ Ryksdalers papier, kunnende de afdoening der kooppenningen gedaan te Batavia, dan wel, naar welgevallen, op de plaats waar het perceel verkogt is.

2de De kooppenningen zullen voldaan worden, de eene helft by de overdragt van het Land, de andere helft op den 1ste Maart 1813.

3de De nu te verkoopene Landen zullen bevryd zyn van alle Heeren diensten aan het Gouvernement, en van alle gereforceerde leverancien tegens onevenredige pryzen, doch instede daarvan zal eene jaarlyksche erfpagt van een half percent, door het Gouvernement worden geheven van het eerste inkoop's bedragen.—Des niet te min zullen de eigenaars verpligt zyn om de bruggen en wegen door deze Landeryen loopende of in dezelve gelegen in eenen goeden staat te onderhouden, en tegen billyke betaling zoodanige assistentie te verleenen, als vereischt zal worden tot vervoer van Gouvernements goederen, als anderzins.

4de Geene Heeren diensten zullen van de op deze Landeryen woonende lieden worden gevorderd, noch eenige betalingen of inkomsten van het volk geheven, als de zoodanige die uit de voortbrengzelen van den grond, of wel van de huur van huizen of gebouwen voortspruiten, en bestaanbaar zyn met de wetten en gevestigde gebruiken des Lands.

5de De bazaars, tolpoorten, hoofdgelden en andere indeze landeryen nog plaatshebbende heffingen, zullen by uitsluiting aan het Gouvernement verblyven—en de gemelde nu te verkopen Landeryen, zoo wel als alle andere welke reeds verkocht zyn, zullen onderworpen blyven aan de algemeene wetten en Coloniale Bepalingen van het Gouvernement.

3.—Na de verkoop van de Landereyen zal te Samarang en Sourabaya een Collegie worden opgerigt, op den voet van het voormalige Collegie van Heemraden over de Bataviasche Ommelanden, ter regeling van de waterleidingen, de bevogtiging der rystvelden en andere plaatselyke beschikkingen, ten voordeel der onderlinge belanghebbenden.

4.—De ondervolgende Heeren zyn benoemd tot Leden van de Commissien, door wien de Landen zullen worden aangewezen en by wien alle verdere navraag en verzoeken zullen kunnen geschieden, als:

Voor de Landen in de Bataviasche Regentschappen en in het Krawangsche.

De Heer M'Quoid, Resident van Buitenzorg, de Heer Lawick van Pabst, Resident van Rembang. de Heer Offers, Resident van Krawang.

Voor de Landen in de Ommestreeken van Samarang.

De Resident van Samarang, de Heer F. Von Winckelman en de Heer Knops, Inspecteur en Administrateur over de Houtbosschen.

Voor de Landen in de Ommestreeken van Sourabaya.

De Resident van Sourabaya, de Hr. Rothenbuler, de Hr. Goldbach.

5.—Alle aanbiedingen om by een afzonderlyk contract, eenige der te verkoopen Landeryen in eigendom te erlangen, zullen onmiddelyk aan het Gouvernement worden gedaan, door middel van den Secretaris van Zyne Excellentie, den Luitenant Gouverneur.

Batavia, den 5 November 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Sec. van het Gouvt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Numbers drawn in the last Probolingo Lottery, will be paid as usual on application at the Treasuries of Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, on or after the 25th instant.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Assistant Secretary to Govt.

BUITENZORG,
November 11, 1812.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT it is the intention of Government to discontinue the Farms of the Bhoom at Samarang, Sourabaya and Grissee, from the end of the present year, and that the Duties at those Ports respectively will, from that date, be collected by an Officer of Government, under the regulations which will be hereafter published.

The other Revenues of Farms at Samarang and Sourabaya, as well as of the different Ports and Districts along the Coast, will be sold by public Auction as usual, and on the amended terms and conditions which will be hereafter made known, the former at Samarang, on or about the 5th, and the latter at Sourabaya, on or about the 15th December.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

Batavia, Nov. 10, 1812.

Advertentie.

WORD by dezen bekent gemaakt, dat het de intentie van het Gouvernement is, met het einde van dit jaar af te schaffen de pagten van de Boom te Samarang, Sourabaya en Grissee, en dat de in en uitgaande Regten dezer havens, van dat tydstip zullen worden ingezameld door een Amptenaar van het Gouvernement, onder zodanige bepalingen als hierna zullen worden publiek gemaakt.

De overige Domeinen zoo van Samarang en Sourabaya, als van de onderscheidene havens en districten langs de kust van Java, zullen als gewoonelyk by Publieke veiling worden verpagt, op zodanige verbeterde bepalingen en Conditien, als nader zullen worden bekent gemaakt, de eerstgenoemde te Samarang op of tegens den 5de en de laastgenoemde te Sourabaya op of tegens den 15de December.

Batavia den 10*de November* 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Waarnd. Sec. van het Gouvt.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on the 10th December next, the several Revenue Farms, for the City of Batavia, and the environs, (with the exception of the Opium Farm,) will be exposed to public sale by Auction, at the Stads House in Batavia.

The amended terms and conditions on which these Farms will be sold, will be duly published and made known previous to the day of sale.

The rent of the Farms to be calculated in Spanish Dollars, to be paid at the option of the Purchaser in silver, or in the established proportions of one-third silver, and two-thirds Paper Currency, according to the Proclamation of the Right Honorable the Governor General, under date the 11th September, 1811.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Actg. Secretary to Government.

Batavia, Nov. 10, 1812.

Advertentie.

WORD by deze bekend gemaakt, dat op den 10 December aanstaande, by publicke veiling ten Stadshuize alhier, verpagt zullen worden, de onderscheidene domeinen van de Stad Batavia en dies omtrek, met uitzondering egter van de amphioen pagt.

De verbeterde bepalingen en condities op welke de pagten zullen worden verkogt, zullen voor den dag van den verkoop behoorlyk gepubliceerd en bekent gemaakt worden.

Het verschuldigde der pagten wordt in Spaansche matten berekend, om na verkiezing van den koper te worden betaald in zilver, dan wel overeenkomstig de Proclamatie van Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal, van den 11e. September 1811, in de vastgestelde proportie van een derde zilver en twee derde papieren van credit.

Batavia, den 10 *November* 1812.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
waarnemend Sec. van het Gouvernement.

UIT de hand te koop twee Colleks, de eene met een Roef, leggende aan de Westzyde van de groote Revier in de Stad, te bevragen by de Wedewe Caulier, welke mede nog heeft twee extra fraaye Orgels, die by haar aan huis kunnen worden bezichtigd.

THE Custom-house Office will be removed this day from Jacatra to the Great River-street.

HET Kantoor van het Custom-house zal heden verplaatst worden van Jacatra naar de Groote Revier Straat.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendumeesteren zullen Vendutien werden gehouden; als:

Op Dingsdag den 17 *November* 1812.

IN de Thuin van wylen *J. H. Roode*, staande op de Amanus Gragt aan de Noordzyde, van juweelen, goud en zilyerwerken, huismeubelen, slaven, wagens, paarden, en andere goederen meer.

Op Woensdag, den 18 *Novemb.* 1812.

VOOR de Woning van *Ms. Meyer*, staande op de Grote Roea-malacca, van een parthy huismeubelen, juweelen, goud en zilyer-werken, Javas witte linnen, Javaase kleedjes en wesmeen. Ook zal voor rekening van het Gouvernement verkogt worden 200, zakken tarwe.

Op Donderdag en Vrydag den
19 *en* 20 *Novemb.* 1812

VOOR het Negotie huis van *Gavork Manuk*, staande op de Grote Roea-malacca, van differente zoorten van Cormandelsche en Bengaalsche, lywaten in zoort, Samarangse of zogenaamde kadoe tabak, Cust snuif, amandelen en wesmeer.

FOR SALE,
AT
Mr. Aaron Levie's House,
IN THE VORREY,
LATELY IMPORTED,

CREME DE NOYAU, white and red, warranted genuine from Mr. Ravets, at Mauritius, and in cases of one dozen each,—the prize 25 Spanish Dollars per case.

HOCK, in half chests of 6 dozen, at 18 Spanish Dollars per dozen.

SHERRY WINE, in chests, at 16 Spanish Dollars per dozen.

Also,

A few pieces of superfine Northern LONG CLOTH.

And ditto ditto IZAREES.

One Hundred Sp. Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS the quarters of Mr. SMITH, H. M. 14 Regt. Weltevreeden, were forced open in the rear on Monday evening last, between the Hours of seven and nine, and plundered of a Writing Desk, a Dirk with gilt scabbard and black waistbelt, besides a large quantity of shirts, jackets, waistcoats, pantaloons, and gaiters; all of which were marked G. SMITH, with printing types,—the writing desk was found about 25 yards in the rear of the quarters, broke open & plundered of 50 Ducatoons, 27 gold Ducats, and six gold Djocjo Rings, four of which have been since found among the grass.—If any person will come forward and give such information as will enable the offender or offenders to be prosecuted to conviction, he shall instantly receive the above reward.—If any person who may have been induced by promises of reward or otherwise to join in committing the said depredation, shall in like manner inform against the principal so that he may be prosecuted to conviction, shall be pardoned and shall moreover receive one half of the above reward.—It is requested, if any cloaths marked as stated above, should be tendered for sale that they be detained as well as the person tendering them.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AT S. DOBBRICH's, Jacatra Road, near the Bazar, is for Sale,
Beer,
Cape Wine,
English and French Claret and Port Wine.

ADVERTENTIE.

BY S. DOBBRICH, op de weg van Jaccatra over de Nieuwe Passer is te bekomen,

Op Bottels. { Engelsch Bier,
Caapsche Wyn,
Engelsche en Fransche Claret, en
Port Wyn.

Batavia den 31ste October 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GENTLEMEN who wish to hire Carriages and Horses from the Stables of the Subscriber by the day, will be pleased to take notice that the Carriages must return at twelve o'clock to the Stables, for the purpose of changing Horses, and will again be sent out at two or half past two o'clock, and those who hire them for the day, will be pleased to observe, that unless they are returned at or before twelve o'clock, the hire for the whole day will be charged, and that no Carriages or Horses will be let out of the Stables of the Subscriber, unless the hire for the same is paid in advance.

VAN GESSLER TE LINTELO.
Weltevreeden, Nov. 1, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

HET wordt meede aan het publiek bekend gemaakt, als dat in de Wagenverhuurdery op Weltevreeden Wagens worden verhuurd na Batavia voor contant geld elke dag, verzoekende elk een, die zich hier van zal willen bedienen, des 's middags de clokke twaalf uur zyn Wagen en Paarden, terug te zenden, en dezelve te laten verwisselen, de welke tegens twee uur, of its later weder tot zyn, dispositie zullen zyn, kunnende anders, het publiek van de hier in het Land vallende Paarden, niet de noodige dienst verlangen, edog laat over twaalf uuren te huis komende zal de verhuuring gereekend worden, als of dezelve voor de geheele dag genoten was.

Den houder van dezelve,
VAN GESSLER TE LINTELO.

WELTEVREEDEN,
den 6 November 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that all Gentlemen who travel and make use of his Carriages and Horses, except those who have a written order, either from the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor or from General Gillespie, Commander of the Forces, that the hire of such Carriages or Horses is to be charged to Government, will be required to pay for the hire of such Carriages or Horses in advance from hence to Buitenzorg at Weltevreden, and from Buitenzorg to Mr. Maas the Tavern-keeper there, and that no more than three Carriages can be furnished from Buitenzorg to Weltevreden, and also from Weltevreden to Buitenzorg each day.

VAN GESSLER TE LINTELO.
Weltevreden, Nov. 1, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

HET wordt mits dezen bekend gemaakt, een iegelyk na Buitenzorg heen, of weder willende reyden, en niet directelyk met een Order van Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur, of van den Generaal GILLESPIE, Commandant en Chef over de Force op Java voorzien zyn, waardoor aangetoond wordt, dat dezelve voor Gouvernements wege reyden, alhier op Weltevreeden, by het bestellen eener Wagen of Paarden na Buitenzorg, dadelyk voor heen en weder, zullen moeten betaalen, zullende even eens van Buitenzorg geene Wagens of Paarden te bekomen zyn, voor passagiers die van Java komen, aldaar wooneu, of soms eenige dagen daar vertoeven, of het Post geld, zal aan de aldaar zynde Herbergier *Maas*, moeten voldaan worden, wordende mede het publiek verwittigd dat van Buitenzorg dagelyks geene Wagens meer, dan, twee of op zyn hoogst drie, na Weltevreeden zullen vertrekken, en ingelyks van Weltevreeden na Buitenzorg.

Den houder van het Post wesen,
VAN GESSLER TE LINTELO.

WELTEVREEDEN,
den 6 November 1812.

For Private Sale

The good brig PILGRIM

AS FROM SEA,

WITH all her standing and running Rigging, &c. burthen one hundred tons or thereabouts, built at Calcutta of the best materials.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. WATTLEWORTH & DAVIDSON.

Batavia, Nov. 7, 1812.

For Sale,
AT THE GODOWNS OF
Messrs. Wattleworth & Davidson,

LONDON Particular Madeira Wine, in Pipes, half pipes and chests,
Port Wine of superior quality, in six and twelve dozen chests,
First growth English Claret, in do. do. do.
Pale Ale, in Hogsheads and Chests,

Batavia, Nov. 7, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE die geenen die iets te pretendeeren hebben, dan wel schuldig syn, aan den boedel van wylen J. Sanberg, in leeven Captyn der Mariene, gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van een Maand, aan de Testamentayre Executeuren Pieter Veeris en Cornelis Eckhout.

Batavia den 31ste October 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

DE geene die iets te pretenderen hebben, of wel schuldig syn, aan den boedel van wylen A. M. Frischel, in leeven oud Lid van het Collegie van Weesmeesteren, gelieven zig binnen den tyd van een Maand, te adresseeren by J. van Leuwen,

Batavia den 31ste October 1812.

Current value of Probolingo Credit Paper.

AT SOURABAYA,

$37\frac{1}{2}$ SPANISH DOLLARS PER 100 PAPER,

24th Oct. 1812.

AT SAMARANG,

40 SPANISH DOLLARS PER 100 PAPER,

4th Nov. 1812.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1812.

Civil Appointments.

Mr. Van Hoorn, to be Deputy Collector of Customs at Sourabaya.

Mr. A. Couperus, jun. to be Deputy Collector at Batavia.

Mr. W. Young, to be President and first Commissioner of the Court of Requests at Batavia.

Mr. De Salis, to be Magistrate at Samarang.

Mr. Blommestein, to be Baillieu at Samarang.

Mr. A. H. Smissart, to be Magistrate of the environs of Batavia.

Mr. W. Young, to be Adjunct Fiscal to the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia.

Mr. Van Naarsen, to be Resident at Grissee.

Mr. Hartilieff, to be Resident at Rembang.

Lieut. Eckford, to be Secretary to the Civil Commissioner, and Assistant to the Commission for the settlement of the transferred Districts.

Lieut. Hart, to be Assistant to the Resident at Solo.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,

Acting Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Batavia, November 6, 1812.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extracts of the Bengal Regulations be published for general information and guidance.

Extract General Orders, 22d December 1809.

"Should bad Rum or Provisions be tendered by the Commissariat for the use of the Troops, a report thereof shall be made to the Commanding Officer of the station who will order a Committee to inspect them—and if on their Report the Rum or Provisions shall be condemned, they shall not be issued to the Troops, and the report of the Committee, together with what the Commissariat may have to advance on the subject, shall, if the Commanding Officer thinks it necessary, be transmitted to the Military Board to be laid before Government, and the loss shall fall either on the Commissariat or on the public, as the nature of the case may require."

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that whenever Arrack may be tendered by the Commissariat which is considered by a Committee of Officers to be unfit to be issued to the Troops, it shall in no case be destroyed on the spot—but that the leaguer or leaguers of Arrack so rejected shall be sealed up, and the report of the Committee, together with the observations of the Commissariat, shall be transmitted to Government for further Orders.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act'g Ass. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Batavia, November 6, 1812.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the remaining men of the Sepoy Battalions or other Native Corps of the Bengal army who have been recommended for the invalid Establishment, or declared not likely to recover in Java by the Medical committees assembled under the General Order of the 21th February last, be embarked for Bengal on board the Honorable Company's extra ship Diana.

The Commander of the Forces is requested to issue such further orders as are necessary for carrying this measure into effect.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act'g Ass. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Batavia, November 6, 1812.

Messrs. Wimmers and Salomons, Surgeons under the late Government, and who have already been employed by this Government, having declined proceeding to Fort Nugent, agreeably to the orders which they received, they are dismissed from employment, and declared incapable of serving the Honorable Company in any capacity whatever.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act'g Ass. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Batavia, November 7, 1812.

The General Order of the Commander of the Forces, under date the 20th June 1812, appointing Sergeant John Willes of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, to be Provost Sergeant to the Army at Djocjocarta is confirmed.

2.—A representation having been made to Government that Lieutenant Hill of the Bengal Artillery Detachment serving on this Island is unable to draw his pay regularly in consequence of having omitted to bring with him the certificate of his last pay from Bengal, the Deputy Military Pay-master-General is authorized to issue to him monthly on account a sum not exceeding the amount of his established pay and allowances.

3.—On the recommendation of the Commander of the Forces, and in consequence of the Bengal regulations not having been hitherto applied to the Detachments of His Majesty 22d Dragoons, the Royal Artillery and the Madras Horse Artillery, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that these Corps be not considered to be included in the General Orders of the 26th September 1812, but that they continue to draw their full rations as heretofore.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act'g Ass. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Batavia, November 7, 1812.

The Commanding Officer of the Samarang division is authorized to make such repairs as are immediately necessary in the Magazine at Samarang, to render it secure and to admit the due circulation of air in the interior of the Building.—He is also directed to cause drains to be cut in order to carry off the water which is reported to lodge about the Magazine.

The assistant Barrack-master General is charged with the execution of this work, and will transmit a contingent Bill for the expence thereof to be passed in the usual manner.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act'g Ass. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Batavia, November 2, [illegible]

Major General Gillespie having intimated his intention to nominate Lieutenant George Hunter, 4th Bengal Volunteer Battalion to be his Aid-de-camp, that Officer is permitted to resign the command of the Body Guard of His Highness the Soosoohunan, and his Civil Appointment, and he is directed to proceed to Head-Quarters without delay.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act'g Ass. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Batavia, November 10, 1812.

Difficulties having arisen in the general operation of the General Order of the 26th September last, regulating the future Issues of Rations to the European Troops serving on this Island, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to rescind that Order, and to direct that the European Troops be until further Orders, placed on the full Rations as they existed previously to the 1st instant.

This Order is to take effect from the date of it's receipt at the several Military stations and posts respectively—and the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to authorize a payment to the European Troops of cash to the amount of the value of the Rations, which, under the recent regulation, have not been issued to them since the 1st instant.—Contingent Bills for the same are to be forwarded accordingly in the usual manner.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

CHARLES ASSEY,

Act'g Ass. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

On the 5th instant, arrived the brig Hope from Madras and Prince of Wales' Island, having sailed from the first of these ports on the 16th July, and from the latter on the 27th September. By this opportunity we have received some Madras papers up to the 14th July, from which our readers will find some extracts in the following columns.

On the 10th of June, an entertainment was given by the Officers on duty in Fort St. George to the Conqueror of Java, and on the 29th the School for Scandal was performed at the Madras Theatre, by a party of Gentlemen, under the patronage of Ladies Barlow, Hood, Strange, McNaghton, and Mrs. Conway, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Sailors and Soldiers who fell at Java. Detailed accounts will be found in the sequel.

On Monday the 9th instant, arrived the Lowjee Family, Captain Seton, from China. Previously to the departure of the Lowjee, the fleet of Indiamen, which left this port under convoy of His Majesty's ship Theban had arrived, after encountering a severe gale in which the frigate and the Cirencester had been dismasted. The other ships of the fleet we understand escaped without damage.

The market for Pepper was very low—Betlenut and Ratans (of which however the fleet had but a very small quantity,) bore a better price.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.]—Batavia, Oct. 31.—Schooner Tiger, J. Wosrom, from Samarang,—Sundries.

Nov. 4.—brig Hoop op Beter, Schade, from Grissee,—Rice for Government.

Same day, H. C. Schooner Young Baracouta, J. White, from Indramayo.—H. C. Gun Schooner No. 1, Cruis, from ditto, Rice for Government.—Brig Katerbag, Hazart, from Timor,—Sandal-wood,—Passengers, Mr. Hazart's family.

—— 5.—Brig Hope, Modger, from Madras and Penang,—Piece Goods and Government Stores,—Passenger, Mr. H. Ranzow.

—— 6.—Brig Expedition, Smetterling, from Samarang,—Rice and Oil,—Passengers, Capt. Wetherall, Mr. Brenton, Mr. Louterbach, and three Miss Barbiers and servants.

7.—Schooner Drake, C. Knupple, Sourabaya,—Govt. Cargo,—Passengers, Mr. Koffer, Mr. Bruneuk, one Chinese, and 21 Servants.

Same day, Brig Minerva, W. Dagg, from Cheribon,—Govt. Stores.

8.—Ship Lowjee Family, G. Seton, from China,—Sundry China Articles,—Passengers, Mr. W. H. Miller, of the Country Sea Service.

Departures.]—Batavia, Oct. 31.—Arab Ship Idroos, Said Husman, for Samarang,—Sundries.

Same day, Ship Charlotte, P. Brown, for Bombay,—Sugar.

Nov. 1.—Grab Brig Minerva, M. Holmes, for Duke of York's Island,—Passengers, Col. Eales, Capt. Hanson, Dr. Horsfield and Troops.

Same day, Ship Eugenia, Blayd, for Port Jackson,—Sugar.—Brig Goedeverwagting, Bornenkhoff, for Samarang,—Sundries.

—— 2.—Ship Helen, A. Cameron, for Sourabaya.

Same day, Ship Volunteer, T. Waterman, for Samarang.

—— 3.—Ship Brio de Mar, Kinzie, for Calcutta,—Passenger, Major Grant.

Same day, Brig Hope, Strant, for Bencoolen,—Sundries.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 16, Mr. Gotherus, for Indramayo.—Brig Hibernia, Ashmore, for Bencoolen,—Sundries.

—— 4.—H. C. Brig Fox, H. Brown, for Sourabaya and Amboyna.

Same day,—H. C. Gun-boat No. 6, C. Reck, for Minto.

—— 5.—Ship Thainstone, W. Scott, for Calcutta,—Sundries.

—— 6.—Brig Lassam, W. Hinty, for Sourabaya.

—— 8.—Ship Java, R. Dennison, for England,—Sugar, Coffee, and Pepper,—Passengers, Lady Ryan, Mrs. Seth, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Bristoe, Captain Seth, and S. McMullen, Esq. H. M. 59th Regiment, Lieuts. Coates and Young, H. M. 89th Regiment, Lieut. Mathewson, H. M. 78th Regiment, Invalid Troops, and French Officers, Prisoners of War.

—— 9.—Schooner Maria, W. Van Lunen, for Samarang,—Sundries.

Same day, Schooner Elizabeth, Raves, for Bencoolen.

SOURABAYA DIVISION.

Arrivals.] Oct. 25.—Ship Good Hope, J. Napier, from Batavia,—Wheat, &c.

Same day, Ship Geer Kyda, Christiani, from Bonang.

Oct. 29.—Galley Sprinkham, Jacobson, from Samarang,—Sundries.

Departures.] Oct. 28.—Brig Expedition, Smetterling, for Batavia,—Rice and Dollars. Passengers, Lieut. Wetherall & Mr. Brenton.

Same day, Schooner Drake, Yppes, for Batavia,—Rice and Sundries.

Oct. 31.—Ship Prince Regent, Lautier, for Mauritius,—Sundries,—Passenger, Lieut. Grant, to Mauritius, for the benefit of his health.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZATTE.

Mr. Editor,

It is and old adage "that one half of the world is totally ignorant how the other half live,"—which is as much as to say, by what means they subsist; but when we reflect on the various resources which the enterprizing genius of mankind has found out, and still continues to invent; we are in some degree much less surprized, and a large portion of that astonishment must fall to the ground.—In Europe, Asia, and other parts of the world, we see besides the profession of filling the ground, those of Tailors, Shoemakers Tinkers, *Rat-Catchers*, Beggars, old women *picking* up Bones in the street and men *picking* Pockets; but since my arrival in Batavia, I have met with a trade which surpasses any thing of the kind I could possibly *imagine*, and you might, Mr. Editor, make as great a circuit as the celebrated circumnavigator *Cook* did, and not meet with any to be compared with it.—Passing along the Road the other day, I observed an old *woman* sitting on a stool, who I thought *at first* was imploring the charity of passers-by who might be charitably inclined, but on a more minute inspection, I perceived a *Tin kettle* with another *stool*; my further researches and enquiries led me to discover, that she had in this kettle *implements of several kinds and shapes*, and no doubt as useful to her, as a case of surgical instruments is to a skilful Surgeon, and to my utter astonishment learnt that these *implements*, with the help of a comb, were for catching a certain vermin, or rather tormentors of that part of our frame which contains our sense, wit, &c. vulgarly called a L***e—and that this old woman was literally a L***e-C*****r, and kept as regular a shop for easing the employment of the Finger Nails in the upper story, as any celebrated shoe-black in the streets of London for cleaning Boots and shoes.—Now I leave it to your Readers candidly to confess, if, in the course of their peregrinations thro' this vale of life, they ever met with a similar profession!!!

[illegible]

BIRTH.

On the 4th inst. the Lady of P. Couperus, Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.

Lately at Buitenzorg, Miss Overy.

LYST van de Persoonen die in de Gereformeerde Kerk, zedert den 1ste tot den 31ste October 1812. in den Huwelyken Staat zyn bevestigt; namentlyk:

Den 11 October, Pieter van Heemsteede Cappelhoff, met Catharina Johanna van Riemsdyk, weduwe van Pieter Engelhard.

Carel Gratus Greving, weduwenaar met Johanna Petronella Specht, weduwe.

Pieter Willem Nicolaas, van Toegoe jongman, met Beresida Matthys van Batavia, jongedogter.

Den 18 Dito, Diederik Cornelis van Blommenstyn van Delft, jongman, met Josephine Anna Christina Maria Rouboull van Mauritius, jongedogter.

Den 25 Dito, Petrus Edzardus Nylan van Batavia, jongman, met Catharina Isabella Jansen mede van Batavia, jongedogter.

LYST van de Gedoopte Kinderen by de Hollandsche Gemeente, zedert den 1ste tot den 31ste October 1812, te weeten.

Den 4 October, Het kind Hermina Johanna Catharina Marthese, geb. den 17 Mey j. l.

Het kind Louis Isak Barkens, geb. den 21 July 1811.

Den 11 Dito, Het kind Sophia Magdalena Henke, geb. den 2 Maart 1806, waarvan de moeder is Petronella Jacobs, gedoopt den 2 September 1785.

Den 25 Dito, Het kind Wilhelmus Hermanus Dooper, oud circa 4 jaren, waarvan de ouders zyn Lim Tjangion, en Tan Liangnio, geadopteerd door Willem Anthony van den Heuvel,

LYST van de Gedoopte Kinderen by de Lutersche Gemeente, van Primo tot Ultimo October 1812.

By de Predicant aan huis den 12 October 1812.

Een kind, genaamd Elizabeth Joseph Groenewald.

Vader, Ferdinand Joseph Groenewald.

Moeder, Jacoba Albertina van der Beeke, Egt. Ld.

Getuigen { Carel Frederig Gaupp, oude brigadier. / Jacoba Albertina van der Beeke.

Den 25 October, in de Kerk gedoopt,

Een kind, genaamd Alexander Frankhanel,

Vader, Johan Frankhanel.

Moeder, Helena van Campen.

Getuigen Alexander Theissen.

LYST van de Gedoopte Kinderen by de Portugeesche Gemeente, zedert den 1ste tot den 31ste October 1812, te weeten.

Den 18 October, Het kind Engeltina Seraphina Pirot, geb. den 7 October 1812.

Het kind Gerrit Jeronimus Roeloff, geb. den 26 Augustus 1812, waarvan de moeder is Helena Theodora Matthys, gedoopt den 22 December 1786.

LYST der Gedoopte by de Roomsche Katholyke Gemeente, alhier,

Den 4 October, Een kind van N. Genart, geb. in de maand December 1811.

Den 11 Dito, Een kind Joannes Meskelman, geb. den 26 July 1811.

Den 18 Dito, Een kind van George Billings, geb. den 6 September 1812.

Den 20 Dito, Een kind van William Friceman en Maria Deyne, geb. den 30 September 1812.

(Continued after the Poetry)

STANZAS,

BY LORD BYRON.

1.

If sometimes in the haunts of men,
Thine image from my breast may fade,
The lonely hour presents again,
The semblance of thy gentle shade.
And now that sad and silent hour,
Thus much of thee can still restore,
And sorrow unobserv'd may pour,
The plaint she dare not speak before.

2.

Oh pardon that in crowds a while,
I waste one thought I owe to thee,
And self condemned appear to smile,
Unfaithful to thy memory;
Nor deem that memory less dear,
That then I seem not to repine,
I would not fools should over hear,
One sigh that should be wholly thine.

3.

If not the goblet pass'd unquaff'd,
It is not drained to banish care,
The cup must hold a deadlier draught,
That brings a Lethe for despair,
And could Oblivion set my soul,
From all her troubled visions free,
I'd dash to earth the sweetest bowl,
That drown'd a single thought on thee.

4.

For wert thou vanish'd from my mind,
Where could my vacant bosom turn?
And who would then remain behind,
To honor thine abandon'd urn?
No! no it is my sorrow's pride,
That last dear duty to fulfil,
Tho' all the world forget beside,
'Tis meet that I remember still.

5.

For well I know that such had been,
Thy gentle care for him who now,
Unmourn'd shall quit this mortal scene,
Where none regarded him but thou,
And, oh! I feel in that was given,
A blessing never meant for me,
Thou wert too like a dream of heaven,
For earthly love to merit thee.

March 14, 1812.

Lines by the same Author.

ON A CORNELIAN HEART WHICH WAS BROKEN.

1.

Ill fated heart and can it be,
That thou should thus be rent in twain,
Have years of care for thine and thee,
Alike been all employed in vain.

2.

Yet precious seems each shatter'd part,
And every fragment dearer grown,
Since he who wears thee feels thou art.
A fitter emblem of his own.

On reading a Dialogue on the First Java Lottery.

Come sulky Dick cease now to growl,
Cease now to pine, and now to howl,
About the Lottery;
That fortune should have dealt you blanks,
Is still the same with many ranks,
In that you will agree.

Tho' "G—v—t have got 'em all,"
'Twas all by fortune's turn and fall,
I can myself affirm.
'Tis not for either you or I,
To choose a blank, or prize that's high,
But take 'em as they turn.

I now then take the Road in view,
Of which you say the ways are two,
The longest, and to ruin;
But this I'll undertake to say,
Is neither one or other way,
So mark ye! what is doing.

This same new Road, this shorten'd way,
Is thro' Crawang to Sourabay,
Trav'lers, who clearly view in;
Its course, their toil by many a mile
Abridg'd, exclaim, with placid smile,
Is this, "The-Road to Ruin?"

No, certainly, you'll say with me,
It's now the shortest way I see,
So now I hope you'll have a
Heart quite at ease, and mind, at rest,
And say this Lott'ry, is the best,
That e'er was known on Java.

TOM.

Solo, October 1812.

FOR THE JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE FORCE OF CONSCIENCE, ELUCIDATED.

"Thus *consience* does make cowards of us all."—
Shakspeare.

Ah! by my troth!—what's this I see?—
The "*Pedant*," versus, "*prudery!*"—
Ho, ho!—'tis out—the cap then fits,
And "*Betty*" for the picture sits!!—

Egad *I* thought that "*Touch'em's*" lines,
Had no allusion to the times,
But vainly writ to shew his parts,
And not to wound poor *maiden's* hearts—
But, "galled jades" are known to winch,
Feeling the *consciencious* pinch,
The random shaft, as swift it flew,
Now sought its mark and fix'd on *you*.—

Methinks I hear smart "*Betty*" cry,
As stung by "*Touch'em's*" raillery.—
"I vow this wretch shall feel my tooth—
"I'll not be call'd such names forsooth!—
"I'm sure the wretch had *me* in view,
"Or how?—good gracious!—write *so* true??"—

Thus Conscience, that "still voice" we find,
Whispers something to her mind,
That bids her press with sore conviction,
The truth severe, disguis'd in fiction.—
Thy force, O conscience! strange to tell,
Produced a Poet, yclep'd a *Belle*—
E'en urg'd the ancient prude, the crime,
'Gainst reason and her stars to *rhyme*!!—

QUIZ'EM.

S——g, October 39th 1812.

(Continued from the third page.)

NAAM-LYST der overledene en op het Niewe Kerkhof begravene lyken, van primo tot ult. Oct., als

Den 1 October, Eleonora Dorothea Hillemans huisvrouw van de heer J. de Lort,
Trenatus van Kroonstraat.

Den 2 dito, Johannes Nicollaas Bottendorp.

Den 4 dito, Jose Rosairo.

Den 5 dito, Petronella Vergreeven,
Een ongedoopt kintje out 6 dagen, van den Luitenant der Engelsche Militie Gustesh.

Den 6 Lady of Mejuff. Ramsay, huisvrow van den Engelsche Officier Ramsay.

Den 8 dito, Eliakiem Alexander,
Andries Jansen.

Den 9 dito, Alexander Brandel,
Fredrik Schulds,

Den 14 dito, Decliana Pieters,
Charlotta Adriana Fredrica, out 18 maanden, en 8 daagen, dogtertje van den Wel Edele Gestrenge Heer Mr. Herman Adriaan Parvé,

Den 19 dito, Alida Schouten, out 18 maanden, dogtertje van den onder schout Andries Schouten.

Den 20 dito, Willem de Praalder,
Adriaanus Johannes Casparus Laats,
Thomas Dighton, Capt. van het Engels Particulier Schip Upton Castle.

Den 21 dito, Johan Michail Lump.

Den 25 dito, Kitsworth Mastor Bueldos,
Carolina Haart, out circa 4 jaren, dogtertje van wylen de Heer Mr. Haart,
Andries Matthys Freschel, out Weesmeester dezer Steede.

Den 26 dito, Johannes Arnoldus Titus.

Den 27 dito, Jurgen Samberg, out Capt. der Mariene,
Magdalena Cornelia Jans, out 2 jaren, dogtertje van den Clerk Johannes Cornelis Jans.

Den 31 dito, Willem Jacob Andriesse, out 18 jaren, en 3 maanden, zoontje van wylen den Opper Equipagiemeester Willem Jacob Andriesse,
Een ongedoopt kintje out 15 daagen, van den Krankbezoeker Andries Jonathan Paulus,
Eugenia Bernard, weduwe ErnstFredrik van der Bruggen.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday Morning, June 21, the Lady of Lieutenant F. N. Balmain, Assistant Adjutant General, of a Daughter, which, from premature birth, lived but a few hours.

On the 20th June, at Bangalore, the Lady of Colonel Adams, commanding that Station, of a still-born child.

On Wednesday, the 31st June, Mrs. P. J. Faure, of a Son.

At Ramnad, on the 16th June, the Lady of W. O. Shakespear, Esq. of a Son.

At Tellicherry, on the 17th of June, the Lady of Thomas Hervey Baber, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of North Malabar, of a Son.

On the 2d June at Sendooryunnah, the Lady of Captain W. P. Blake, in the service of His Highness the Nizam, of a Daughter.

At Quilon, on the 14th June, the Lady of C. Currie, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 2d Batt. 16th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Bellary, on the 1st July, the Lady of Col. Taylor, Commanding the Ceded Districts, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.—At Madras, on the 2d July, G. F. Cherry, Esq. Madras Civil Service, to Mrs. Irwin.

On the 8th June last, by the Reverend C. Bathurst, Mr. Charles Augustus French, Merchant at Masulipatam, to Miss Jane Anne Sykes.

At Negapatam, on Monday the 15th June, by the Reverend Mr. A. F. Camerer, William Henry Hayes, Esq. from Tappanooly, W. C. Sumatra, to Miss Caroline E. Hindes, Daughter of Captain J. Hindes, of Nagore.

DEATHS.—On Saturday the 20th June, after an illness of only a few hours, Mrs. Sarah Edwards, wife of Lieutenant Edwards, of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion. Her exemplary conduct thro' life was such, as endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance; and she has left her disconsolate Husband with two Infants, to bemoan her loss.

At Madras, on the 26th June, Lieutenant Hugh Alexander Bell, 7th Regt. N. I.

At the Presidency, on Wednesday, 1st July, in the 28th year of his age, the Reverend John Thompson, English Missionary.

On the 23d June, at a very advanced age, Mr. A. F. Franck, one of the oldest British Inhabitants at Madras.

On Wednesday, the 24th June, Mrs. Harriet Weeden, aged 28 years and 5 months, sincerely regretted by those who were best able to appreciate her worth.

On Monday, the 6th July, Philip Petoom, Esq. in the fifty-first year of his age.

At Vizagapatam, on the 30th April, Mr. Larking, who was unfortunately drowned in the Surf, where he went to bathe for his health.

At Bangalore, on the night of the 23d of June, Lieut. Allen Macleod, of the 2d Batt. 13th Regt. whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse. The loss of this promising young Officer will be regretted by all who knew him—and is seriously felt by the Officers of the 2d Batt. 13th Regiment.

At Arcot, on the 1st July, Lieutenant Newton, of H. M. 22d Dragoons, most sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.) On the 26th May, at Colabah, the Lady of Capt. N. Tucker, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.) On the 27th May, at Colabah, the infant Daughter of Capt. N. Tucker.

June 2. Assistant Surgeon Martin, Honourable Company's Marine.

COLUMBO.

MARRIAGE.—On the 16th June, by the Rev. Charles Bissett, —— Gylby, Esq. Assistant Surgeon H. M. 4th Ceylon Regiment, to Miss Riddle, only daughter of Captain Riddle of the same Regiment.

BIRTHS.—At Columbo, on Sunday the 14th June, Lady Johnston, of a Son.

At the same place on the 18th May, the Lady of Captain Becher, of the Bengal Establishment, of a Son.

DEATHS—At Columbo, on Monday morning the 15th June, Charlotta Catharina Vanderstraaten, the sixth daughter of Wm. Vanderstraten, Esq.

At the same place, on the 16th June, Miss Maria Arnoldina de Waas, second daughter of Mr. Barend de Waas, in the 14th year of her age, thro' the unfortunate bite of a mad dog.

At Jaffnapatam, on the 12th May, Lieutenant-Colonel George Hayter, Commanding Officer of the Royal Engineers on this Island.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.] At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Henry Morland, Charles Morland, Esq. Major of the 9th Regiment of Dragoons, to the Hon. Caroline Eustatia Courtenay.

At Hampstead, J. Edwards, Esq. of Harlington, Middlesex, to Miss Catharine Winship, of Kew Green, Surrey.

At Christ Church, Surrey, Captain James Ross, of the Hon. East India Company's ship Carmarthen, to Miss Eleanor Goodwin.

At St. Mary-le-bone, T. Buchanan, Esq. to the Hon. Catherine Abercromby, youngest daughter of the late Sir Ralph Abercromby.

Captain Maling, Royal Navy, of Berkshire, to Miss Harriet Darwin, Daughter of the late Dr. Darwin, of Derby.

Lord Lindsay, Son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Balcarras, one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, to the Hon. Miss Pennington, only surviving daughter of the Right Hon. John Lord Muncaster, of Muncaster Castle, near White haven.

The Hon. Capt. Foulett, Royal Navy, to Miss Dallas, Daughter of Sir George Dallas.

Lawrence Sulivan, Esq. son of Steven Sulivan, Esq. of Pomborne Park, in the county of Hertford, to the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Temple, youngest sister to Viscount Palmerston.

DEATHS.] On the 8th of Nov. 1811, Mr. Thos. Stanly, jun. of Wandsworth, aged 23; and on the 31st of December 1811, his sister, Miss Mary Stanly, of the same place, aged 17.

E. Browne, Esq. corn-factor, of Mark-land, London, being the third death in the firm within the year.

We are sorry to announce the death of Brigadier-General Colman, in the Portuguese service, at Lisbon, on the 12th of December. His death was in consequence of a fever and debility, brought on by exertions in his profession too great for his constitution. He was buried at Lisbon on the 14th, with distinguished military honours. His funeral was attended by all the Portuguese regiments in garrison, and all the English Generals and Field Officers of our army in that city, including Generals Leith, Sir Stapleton Cotton, Peacock, Stopford, &c. By the death of this very respectable Gentleman and excellent Officer, the valuable place of Serjeant at Arms of the House of Commons becomes vacant.

In Chesterfield street, May-fair, General Francis Craig, Colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons, and Governor of Sheerness; he was in the 86th year of his age, and was one of the oldest Generals in his Majesty's service.

On the 2d January, at Fort Augustus, North Britain, Colonel George Brodie, the Governor of that Garrison, one of the oldest Officers in his Majesty's Service.

Sunday, at Powick, near Worcester, Lady Packinton, relict of Sir John Packinton.

On the 23d June, at Melton Constable, Norfolk, the seat of Sir Jacob Astly, Bart. Member for the County, the Hon. Lady Stanhope, eldest sister of the late Lord Delaval, and sister-in-law to the late Earl of Chesterfield.

This morning, Mr. Wm. Ruspini, son of the Chevalier Ruspini, of Pall-Mall.

Saturday, at Plymouth, of a mortification in his bowels, Captain W. Knight, Royal Navy.

At Stonehouse, aged 68, Captain A. Mackay, R. N.

Capt. Baines, of the 6th Foot, of his wounds received on board the Chesterfield.

Madras Gazette June 13 1812.

CONQUEST OF JAVA.

On Wednesday last, the Officers on Duty in the Garrison of Fort St. George gave a public Entertainment to his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, K. B. and Commander in Chief of the Coast Army, in honor of his return from the Conquest of Java.

The Committee appointed to conduct the Entertainment were Major Munro of the Volunteer Battalion, Captain Williams His Majesty's 86th, Captain Robertson, Volunteer Battalion, Fort Adjutant Wilson, Lieut. Birkett, 7th Regt. N. I. and Lieut. Davies of the Engineers.

His Excellency's arrival at the Pantheon, brilliantly illumined for the occasion, was announced by the Bands of the Fort and his Majesty's 86th Regt. striking up the favorite air of "*See the Conquering Hero comes.*"

His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Major Generals Pater and Trapaud—the Commanding Officers of Corps and the principal Staff of the Army and Presidency, with the Managers of the Evening, received his Excellency the Commander in Chief at the top of the Veranda; shortly after Dinner was announced, and the party proceeded to the Tents prepared for the occasion, where Lieutenant Colonel Hastings Fraser of the 86th, and Lieut. Col. Sewell of the 89th, took their seats—the former as President and the latter as Vice-President of the evening.

The Dinner consisted of every luxury that good taste and unbounded hospitality could procure.—The Wines were of the best quality, in great profusion and extremely well cooled.—After the Cloth was removed the following Toasts, among others, were given, accompanied by their appropriate Tunes.

TOASTS. TUNES.

1. The King.—*God save the King.*
2. The Queen and Royal Family.—*Brunswick March.*
3. The Prince Regent.—*The Prince Regent's March.*
4. Sir S. Auchmuty, 3 times three.—*Sir S. Auchmuty's March.*
5. Duke of Clarence and the Navy.—*Rule Britannia.*
6. Duke of York and the Army.—*Duke of York's March.*
7. Lord Minto, Governor General of India.—*Money in both Pockets.*
8. Sir George Barlow, Governor of Madras.—*Down fall of Paris.*
9. —Sir Samuel Hood and the India Squadron, 3 times three.—*Hearts of Oak.*
10. Sir George Nugent, Commander in Chief in India.—*British Grenadiers—the Band playing round the Table.*
11. Lord Wellington and the Army in Portugal, 3 times three.—*Lord Wellington's March.*
12. Lady Barlow and Ladies of Madras, 3 times three.—*Off she goes—the Band playing round the Table.*

Many loyal and constitutional songs were given with great spirit and effect during the evening, and it was not until a late hour that the Company retired from this well conducted, patriotic and laudable entertainment.

Bombay Courier, June 27.

MUNGO PARK.

In our last we alluded to the possibility of the safety of Mungo Park, but were guilty of a mistake in stating, that the person, supposed to be that enterprising traveller, was in Abysinnia, instead of the interior of Africa, We have since then been enabled by the kindness of Captain Rudland, not only to correct that mistake, but further to lay before our readers the following interesting particulars, which will be found, we trust, to justify, in a great measure, the hopes we expressed. We have only to add that these hopes, which were first excited by intelligence communicated to the public in this Paper about 15 months back, receive no little strength from the consideration that, within that space of time, repeated intelligence, from different quarters, of the probable existence of some European in the interior of Africa, has been received. We trust that some effectual enquiry will be set on foot, not only to ascertain the truth of the above intelligence, but to procure the escape of the person, whoever he may be, from the barbarous country in which he resides.

A Mahometan Merchant from Gondar, by name Abdoola, arrived at Antalow, in February last, the Residence of Ras Welleta Sellasse Governor of the province of Tigre, who informed Mr. Coffin and Mr. Pearce, two Englishmen residing there under the Ras' protection, that, about 3 months before, he saw a strange white man, at a large Town beyond the province of Walkayte, inhabited by the Pagan Galla, who informed him he was then learning the language, that he had come from the West and was bending his course to the East or Mecca. He appeared in the dress of the Country; he spoke Arabic and asked Abdoola if he could speak English, the latter answered he could not, but that he understood Arabic, Tigre and Amhara.

Abdoola had intercourse with this stranger for two months during his stay in these parts, and was sure he was not a native of the country, from the circumstance of his constantly looking at the Moon and counting the Stars when visible.

He supposed his age to be 50; his beard was of a light red color; he had no hair upon the crown of his head; his manners, and dress, were the same as those of the people of the country; he lived in a common hut, chiefly by himself, and at times seemed neglected and treated indifferently, though he generally took his food with the principal people.

This stranger further wished to know from the Mahomedan Merchant the distance from the place in which he then resided, to Efat or Gondar, who told him it was 3 month's journey for the Cofla. He then said, that he should endeavour soon to make his way to one or other of those places.

Messrs. Pearce and Coffin offered the merchant 150 dollars, (all the money they possessed) to return to the place the white-man was detained at, and either bring him or a letter from him; but being engaged in his commercial affairs he declined accepting this offer and said that as he was going to the markets in Efat and Shoa, it might be two years before he visited the west country and Tumbuctoo again.

Messrs. Coffin and Pearce felt so much interest on account of the report of this man, whom the Ras had known for many years as a respectable trader, and who could have had no motive for making a false statement on the present occasion, that they solicited to proceed to the province of Walkayte, in quest of the supposed stranger, but the Ras objected to it. He thought the risk of the journey too great for them to undertake; besides he had promised, he said, his friend Mr. Salt to take care of both of them and would not suffer either to be exposed to a danger which he did not undergo himself.

For remainder of Extracts from Madras Papers, see Additional Supplement.

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

☞ *It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.*

GEDRUKT TE *BATAVIA* BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY OP MOLENVLIET.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inligting omtrend de termen van inteening en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn—Advertisementen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

☞ *De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoorlyken tyd ontvangen, worden verzogt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge voor te komen.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1812.

Morning Chronicle, April 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 23.

(Concluded from our last.)

Dr. Patrick Duigenan rose amid loud cries of Hear! from the Ministerial side; but the noise occasioned by Members leaving the House was so great, that it was some time before we were enabled to collect any thing of what he said. Catholic Emancipation could only be carried into effect in one way, and that was by repealing all the laws which enjoined the taking the Oath of Supremacy, by repealing the Act of Uniformity, and, in short, by repealing and altering every thing of our Constitution, from the time that the Protestant Reformation was established in England, down to the present time. The full emancipation which the Roman Catholics contended for, would go to violate and repeal the Act of Union between Scotland and England, and the Union between Ireland and Great Britain in a great measure also. In the Act of Union between England and Scotland, it was declared that the Acts of Uniformity of Elizabeth and Charles, should be fundamental. If all these Acts were repealed, what became of the Constitution? By the Union between England and Ireland, the same church establishment was guaranteed to both countries. But our modern Philosophers, and our modern Orators, make very light of all those Acts. The Roman Catholics have at present all their liberties. They are only excepted from certain employments. They have as complete liberty as any people on earth. They had the same securities for their liberties and properties as the rest of their fellow subjects; and they might have a seat in Parliament if they would only take those oaths which every other person took. Would it be said the French subjects possessed as great liberty as was enjoyed by the Irish Roman Catholics? Would it be said that equal liberty was enjoyed by any of the subjects of the states of Germany?—What did the Roman Catholics want? Give us only a full equality with you in admission to all places in the army and navy—in short, to all places whatever. That is their demand, and that could only be done at the expence of the protestants. The Catholics were always calling out for full liberty of conscience; but they themselves allowed no liberty of conscience whatever. What did they do lately in Spain? In the very first act of the Spanish Legislators, they declared the Roman Catholic to be the only religion, and that no other was to be tolerated. To be sure the case was some what different in Ireland. It was a maxim of the Catholics not to quarrel with the people of another religion, when they happened to be stronger than themselves. Their impotence alone was the cause of their humanity. They say they have a right to religious liberty; and the fact was, that notwithstanding their own intolerance, they were in the full enjoyment of religious liberty.—*(Hear!)*—He was himself a complete friend to religious liberty.—*(Laugh.)*—Religious liberty never was denied them, at least in his memory, in Ireland. Another reason urged for the repeal of all these constitutional acts, was their number and power in Ireland. For this there was assertion, and assertion alone. He had never heard any thing like calculation adduced, nothing but assertion. The only calculation made was from the hearth money returns, and it was contended from these that the number of inhabitants of Ireland amounted in the whole to 4,150,000—but this calculation admitted a great deal too many inhabitants to one house. He had procured calculations from several of the most populous parishes, and particularly two parishes where the inhabitants were much employed in trade and manufactures. It was found that in these parishes the number of inhabitants was only 5¼ to a house.—Surely the number of inhabitants in one house would be greater in these wealthy parishes, than in the miserable mud cabins of other parts of Ireland. Throughout the kingdom, the number of inhabitants to a house, he should think, must be considerably less than five. At that rate the number of inhabitants of the whole kingdom would not amount to more than 3,500,000. Bishop Burk, a Catholic, published a book in 1762, in which he stated the whole of the inhabitants at not more than two millions, of which he stated the Protestants to constitute 700,000. At that time then the number of the Catholics to the Protestants were not two to one. He complained that since 1731 the Protestants had been continally increasing. This book was still extant. Now, how was it possible, that if such were the numbers of the Irish then, that they could now be so much greater as was pretended? Why Great Britain had not added more than three millions to her population since the revolution. At the revolution, the population was seven millions, and it was now more than 10 millions. How then could Ireland, from which such numbers had emigrated, have encreased notwithstanding in so improbable a manner? However, a Bill brought in by a Right Honourable Baronet (Sir J. Newport) would soon settle that matter. There was no foundation for all this, but assertion, and he hoped that one assertion was as good as the other. Now with respect to the wealth and power of those formidable Roman Catholics, their wealth was stated at a prodigious rate indeed. But what was the fact? Their real property was well known, and it did not constitute one part out of 49 of the whole kingdom. And with respect to the commerce of the country, he would say, that the Catholics did not enjoy one 10th part of it. And yet it is said that this is a contest between England and Ireland, and that all Ireland calls aloud for Emancipation. The House had seen a Petition, said to be from the Protestants of Ireland in favour of the Roman Catholic. He could say there were many counties where the Petition was universally scouted. When open means would not do, they had recourse to surreptitious methods. In counties where the proportion of Roman Catholic inhabitants was greatest, in the south of Ireland for instance, where the people do not live in great towns, as in England, private information was sent about to the farmers, that if they did not sign the Petition they would have their houses and goods set fire to—*(cries of hear! hear! from the Opposition.)*—This was notorious. In Dublin, every little retail dealer was threatened with the loss of his customers. Besides, the names of the persons to the Petition are not the writing of the persons, but copied by others. These were strange liberties. He would say that not one in a hundred of the Protestants of Ireland signed this Petition; and to impose it upon the people of England as the sentiments of the Protestants of Ireland, was as gross a deception as was ever uttered. The Catholics were almost universally of the lowest class, and they did not constitute three parts out of five of the whole population. They were by no means a respectable body—there was not one sensible man amongst them *(laugh)*.—The Protestants of Ireland were as able now of themselves, without any assistance from England, to put down any insurrection as they were in 1798. In 1798, no doubt from a too great security of the Protestants, and not being sufficiently aware of the progress of the rebellion, many thousands were taken by surprize and murdered in cold blood. But the rebels were nothing but a mob. Though there were 30,000 of them at Vinegar hill, they were easily put down; and the Marquis of Cornwallis had not more ado, than any other General officer residing in this country. The people of England, therefore, need not be terrified. Of the forces sent out by the Ministry to quell the rebellion, the only troops who were present in time were the Buckinghamshire Militia, commanded by the Marquis of Buckingham and his Lady.—*(Laugh!)*—Much had been said about the services of the Catholics in the army and navy. It had been stated, there are so many Irish regiments, and the inference attempted to be drawn was, that these regiments were Catholics. Why nearly all the officers and one half of the men at least were Irish Protestants. There were more Protestants in the army than Catholics. But what was the great merit of going into the army?—A soldier is better paid, and lives better than a common Irish labourer. He would ask again, were 2,500,000 people to prescribe religion to thirteen millions? With respect to the Catholic religion, see what influence it produces on their most famous characters.—See what the religion is as exemplified in Dr. Troy, Hussey and others. They have proscribed all sorts of schools, except Roman Catholic schools. The Right Honourable and Learned Gentleman then proceeded to comment on the oaths taken by Catholic Bishops and Parish Priests, which he contended were such as to render it dangerous to entrust the Catholics with political power. He then proceeded to examine the nature of these Councils. He desired them to look to the conduct of France with regard to Ecclesiastical affairs. Notwithstanding all the power of Bonaparte in his dominions, he said, that it was still necessary for him to have the nomination of Priests in his power. Surely this ought to be a warning to the people of these kingdoms.

Sir J. C. Hippisley commenced his speech by replying to some of the arguments and assertions made by Dr. Duigenan, particularly with regard to the Pontifical Oath, which he had read to the House, without informing it that Dr. Troy had conceded the point of the temporal Supremacy of the Pope, in his pastoral letter of 1799. The Honourable Baronet was of opinion that the House should resolve itself into a Committee merely for the purpose of arranging the future proceedings, but that the more tedious though important examination of the oral and documentary evidence which it would be necessary to adduce should be referred to a Select Committee. He contended that the Pontifical Oath, so much objected to, had been modified by the Pope, on the demand of the Empress Catharine of Russia, when the obnoxious words, "*Hereticos persequar et opugnabo,*" were omitted, and the clause commencing "*Salvo meo ordine,*" had been introduced. An addition to it had afterwards been made applicable expressly to the Sovereignty of Great Britain, by which the Juror deposed "all this I swear as not being contrary to the allegiance I owe to the King of Great Britain"—At the Council of Lateran 70 canons, two of doctrine, and the remainder of discipline, were proposed, but they were never formally decreed, as was necessary to their validity, as the only object of the then Pope, (one of the most arbitrary that ever occupied the Papal chair) was merely to obtain a supply for his revenue. The discipline enjoined by the Council of Trent had never been received. That the canons of Lateran had never been decreed was evident from the authority of Matthew of Paris, and Gregory the IXth. The speech which the Right Honourable Gentleman (Dr. Duigenan) had this night delivered, was much more moderate than any of his preceding attacks upon the Catholics, and much more temperate than several of his pamphlets, in some of which he had not scrupled to assert, that "The whole of the Romanists at one time entered into a conspiracy with the French, directing to overthrow the Government of the country." At another time he had maintained, "That every Catholic was in his conscience a traitor," and that "every Catholic Priest was an agent of Satan, and an astray from hell."

Dr. Duigenan expressed his dissent.

Sir J. C. Hippisley was happy that the Right Honourable Gentleman appeared to repent his intemperate effusions, but certain it was, that on purchasing the work, the Honourable Baronet was informed by the Bookseller, that Dr. Duigenan was the author of it. After some further remarks upon the difference of language employed now and heretofore, the Honourable Baronet proceeded at some length on the authorities of Le Hope, St. Austin and other ecclesiastical writers, to prove that the Popish doctrine of Exclusive Salvation had been misconceived by many, and misrepresented by others; according to professors of divinity of the first celebrity, those were not excluded from salvation who from ignorance were unable to make their election. He quoted several public acts of the See of Rome, to shew that among Catholics from very early times it had been held an abominable crime to assert that Princes could be deposed or murdered by their subjects. With regard to the much disputed point of the *veto*, he feared that he should disappoint many zealous friends of emancipation by asserting that it ought not to be insisted upon, because it had at former periods been abandoned, and that unless the point were resigned, it would not be fit that the disabilities should be removed. He entered into a long detail of historical facts to establish his assertion, contending that even in 1799, a willingness had been expressed to concede to the King this contested power; and cited the works and opinions of several Catholic dignitaries, among whom was the Bishop of Castlebar. In Spain itself, during the reign of Charles III. in 1761, the king had declared and the declaration accepted by the church, that he would allow no person to be appointed to a vacant See, unless he had been previously approved by the Court. Even Dr. Duigenan himself in 1793, had avowed, that if the Roman Catholics would make oath that they would concede it as a tenet of their faith, he would believe them. The Honourable Baronet afterwards took notice, in terms of dissatisfaction, of the conduct of Dr. Milner, who, by his imprudent zeal, had again opened the wound, erroneously imagining that the British Government was endeavouring to over-reach the Catholics, notwithstanding they had stated in a Synod assembled for the purpose, that the denial of the right of *Veto* to the King, was at that time inexpedient. Even down to 1810, the resolution of 1799 had not been rescinded. A Paper published on the very morning of this debate (*Morning Post*) contained some remarks which it was necessary to notice, because they were founded in injustice and falsehood, and was a continuation of a series of similar productions. The Catholic Committee was here charged with intolerant behavior, and with circulating reprinted copies of Ward's Errata, the most infamous work ever published. The Honourable Baronet warmly vindicated the Catholic Committee from both these aspersions, proving that the book alluded to was brought out by the bookseller, who owned it, merely for his own private emolument, and that Dr. Troy had freely joined in the censure of an act so improper at the present period. The remarks introduced into the same publication, regarding "the lamentable situation of the two Universities," deserved equal reprobation, although it was true that the Petition presented to the other House of Parliament on Tuesday, had been hurried through with a celerity little becoming the dignity of the scholastic institution from whence it had been issued. Upon the whole, after the most serious and painful inquiry, all that the Honourable Baronet could concede was, that he was willing that the Catholics of Ireland should be placed on a footing equal to that which they held in any Catholic State.—He appealed to the English History, commencing with William I. and terminating with James II, to prove that no such dangers were to be dreaded, as many persons apprehended, and terminated a speech of much research by impressing upon the House the necessity of acceding to the motion, to which (demanding only investigation) he did not think even the Honourable Member for Yorkshire could object.

Dr. Duigenan explained, denying that he was the author of several of the passages quoted by the last speaker.

Mr. Wm. Bankes observed, that after the discussion of the subject during many years, the question had now been reduced to a very narrow compass; the supporters of the Catholic claims had at length abandoned their defenceless outworks, and had retired to their last citadel, there to make a desperate stand. The heated declamations on the glaring inconsistency of the rights of citizens and the rights of men had cooled down into something like plain argument, and the simple point now to be decided was, whether it was fit that the restrictions upon the Roman Catholics should be removed? Much had been said of the insecurity of the realm; if the claims were conceded, we were reminded of the millions that would enlist under our banners if the disabilities were removed, and a second time under the sign of the cross we were called upon to conquer our enemies. If indeed, this were a time of difficulty and danger, was it fit that we should leave our main planks to vibrate in the storm, or ought not rather every man to be known, and to stand to his post, while the tempest of fate assailed our shattered bark? It was for this reason, that he resisted the motion proposed, because he thought it his duty as much as possible

to secure union at home. Could he wish to promote a measure which appeared to him to sow the seeds of new contests and rivalry, which would secure nothing but tumult in the outset, and intrigues in the conclusion ?—*(Hear, hear!)*—He was desirous to view this question by the light which history afforded, and thus assisted, he could anticipate the future from the experience of the past. Whenever this argument was employed, Gentlemen on the other side exclaimed that times were changed ; but were they so much altered, that the path hitherto pursued would afford us no means of judging of the road that yet remained untrodden ?—Was this a period for acts that were doubtful, or changes that were sudden ?—Was this a time for tampering with the crucible, and for inserting ingridients which perhaps would explode and destroy the work which it had cost such labour to accomplish?—It was said that the Catholics were numerous—if so, it only rendered it less proper to comply with their request, since what it was dangerous to concede to a small body, it was doubly dangerous to grant to a large community. The supporters of these claims seemed to be blind to the precipice to the brink of which they were fast hurrying. It was because he valued and respected the Irish—it was because they chearfully bled for the general cause, and perhaps had even now gathered immortal laurels on the plains of Badajos, that he wished to avert from them the calamities which he was convinced emancipation would ensure—*(hear, hear!)*—He did not wonder that Honourable Gentlemen who advocated the cause of the Catholics, expressed peculiar pity for the repeated defeats they had experienced, since the disappointments the gentlemen had themselves lately endured, no doubt created in their minds a poignant sympathy. He begged the House in general, however, not to allow itself to be hurried away by warm descriptions of misfortunes which had no existence but in assertion, and to reflect upon the consequences that must inevitably ensue, if the disabilities were removed. The Roman Catholics were now a party without power; they would then be a party with power, and what fatal concessions might they not employ that power at some distant period to extort? *(hear, hear!)* It was not the Mass, the convocation of Angels, or the Worship of the Virgin, to which he objected; he revered them for their antiquity, but he dreaded the artifices of those who practised them. It had been said that the Catholics in Great Britain ought to be placed on the same footing as the Catholics elsewhere, but the difference between the Constitution of this country and that of other nations was never contemplated. The Romish religion might be tolerated, and even rendered advantageous in absolute Monarchies, but it would always be dangerous to, and often subversive of every other system of Government, more particularly of the free constitution of this kingdom which had subsisted so long by the exclusion of Popery. It had grown into a proverb, that fire was a good servant but a bad master; and when once the Catholics obtained the ascendancy, its truth might be established. He did not wish that they should be degraded, but he was anxious that we should be secure.

The Honourable Gentleman was aware that it was asserted by the friends of Catholic Emancipation, as it was called, that the maxims or principles which were supposed to govern the conduct of the Catholics had been disclaimed by them. In doing so, however, he was of opinion the Roman Catholics disclaimed too much. They did not deny merely, that such principles or maxims did not now exist, but they denied that they ever had existed. He was ready to allow, that the charges against the Roman Catholics had come to us in an exaggerated state:

" Some truths there were, though dash'd and mix'd with lies,
" To please the foolish, and puzzle all the wise."

But he was deterred, however much he might have been inclined to favour their application, from at all entertaining it, in consequence of their rejection of the *veto*. He could not conceive on what principle the Roman Catholics held that a refusal, on the part of the Government of this country, to allow as a matter of right, the interference of any foreign power or authority, in the choice of the clergy of a church recognized by the Government of this country, could be esteemed an usurpation by the members of that church. The Honourable Gentleman then adverted to the question of Security. In no circumstances or times, according to his opinion of the matter, could complete freedom be granted to the Roman Catholics, without some satisfactory security! So far, however was any such security from being offered, that it seemed to be expected, that this country should pledge itself to Catholic Emancipation, without hearing any of the terms on which it was asked. It would be a strange bargain, indeed, where a person was stipulating to take money of an inferior standard, that he should be compelled to allow the person from whom he was to receive the deteriorated money, to fix the rate of discount. The friends of the Catholics said, there was a time when England might have this pledge, but that the time was past! What, he asked, was there a sort of compound interest running on this Bill, so that it could never be discharged in full? He wished to see the terms on which it was expected that the claims of the Catholics should be granted, examined, before they were acceded to. The Gentlemen opposite, he hoped, would agree with him in thinking, that it was better that the fundamental principle should be first settled rather than that the House should go on, and then find the hopes of those from whom they were interfering disappointed. If this measure should however be adopted, and should be found to be prejudicial, he hoped it would not be urged that this had been done by the sense of the people.

He knew the House should hear of a cry of no Popery! Had Gentlemen opposite never used any such cry? Had they never acted on the passions of the people?—All he could say was this—if the English peasant doubted of something under the name of no Popery, of which he knew nothing, the Irish peasant asked for something, under the name of Emancipation, of which he knew as little.

Lord Binning conceived the question now before the House to be within a narrow compass, being, as was admitted, a question of expediency. The claims now urged on the part of the Roman Catholics, it was admitted, could not be resisted, unless it could be shewn, that the professions entertained by them were dangerous to the Country, or to the Constitution. He was happy to hear this doctrine received as readily by his Right Honourable Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) as by Members on the other side of the House. Then if the tests at present imposed on the Roman Catholics of Ireland were such as were not destructive of the security of the country, it followed that those tests must fall. He could not but say, that the public was much divided on this subject. The Catholic Question was gradually gaining friends year after year. The mist was daily fading from the eyes of those interested in the question—*(hear, hear!)*—Many enlightened men, both in and out of Parliament, who formerly opposed the measure, now gave their assent to it—*(hear, hear, hear!)*—And if so, at the least, this was a ground for enquiry. He believed that there was an insuperable objection against this measure, on the part of an illustrious personage, who, on account of his age and services, ought never to have had it pressed on him, in opposition to his conscientious scruples. Now, however, the House was informed that they were arrived at what was called a new æra; at which new æra, the Roman Catholics were given to believe they should meet with an impartial hearing. The Roman Catholics were ready to meet their opponents on this subject, but the argument against them seemed to be, the impugning of every Act of concession ever granted to them. The Acts against the Roman Catholics were of such a nature as must make the people look to them with a species of suspicion. The Acts, passed against them, after the Revolution, and before it too, kept pace with the alarms which then agitated the public advice. In 1671, King James published his famous Declaration of Indulgence. After 1678, the Popish plot took place, on which Roman Catholics were turned out of Parliament. The Popish Plot, he was convinced, would at this moment be unavailing to any one of our enemies; be he inclined to esteem its operations ever so much, who aided us to enforce it against him? The Popish Plot, at this moment, deserved only to be laughed at. How far the disabilities against Roman Catholics were intended to be perpetuated, he thought might be judged of from the terms of the Declaration of Rights, in which there was no mention of any such resolutions being to be regarded as fundamental, which, otherwise, they certainly would. To give freedom to four millions of our subjects, he thought, would be the best way of meeting any danger that could arise to us. We were not to carry these laws, as formerly, to the extreme, because the period for this penal tyranny was gone by.—No Petitions against the Catholic Claims, had, as on former years, been transmitted by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, against the Catholic Claims. This shewed, however, only that the Rights of the Catholics were no longer looked upon with the same jealous eye as formerly. If we looked to Catholic Europe, we saw that all the finest arts had there flourished—which could not have been expected, had the Catholic Religion been so dangerous, and inimical to true prosperity as had been represented. To our Catholic ancestors we owed our greatest blessings. The field of Runymede—the glorious fought battles of Cressy, Poictiers, Agincourt, &c.: and were we now to be told that our Catholic countrymen would not fight for us, because our situation had been matured under a Protestant Government! That it had been the intention of Mr. Pitt, in granting to the Catholics the rights they at present enjoyed, to go on till he had given them all they could ask, was apparent. If the Roman Catholics were not entitled to receive what they now asked, then had those privileges formerly granted them, been improperly conferred!—Every thing that justified their former conduct, condemned that which they now pursued. It was impossible that the Catholics should not consider what remained of their disabilities as a stigma and disgrace.—By the indulgences already granted, the face of the country had assumed a greatly improved appearance ; a circumstance which gave encouragement to go on. As to any dread for the Established Religion, he felt none. He had a better opinion of the Protestant faith, founded as it was on principle and reason, than to be afraid of it ; but if it could not stand against Roman Catholic logic, he was satisfied it could not be supported by all the tests which could be passed. We might create a source of weakness to our Church by increasing her enemies ; on the contrary, by repealing the tests, the Protestant Church might be regarded as the enlightened Patroness of Toleration ! He approved highly of the motion of the Right Honourable Gentleman (Grattan) who might be truly styled the venerable advocate of Catholic rights, and thought that a list of their grievances might be selected to present to the Prince Regent, so as to procure a removal of the most pressing disabilities under which they laboured. This would have the effect of immediately encreasing our resources. Twenty thousand men from the Catholics of Ireland would immediately join our standard on being informed of the adoption of such a measure; and such an addition to the army of Lord Wellington in the Peninsula, would do more for the established church, than all the tests that could be imposed—*(hear, hear!)*

Mr. Owen, in a long and argumentative speech, opposed the motion of the Honourable Gentleman, as not more inconsistent with the ancient laws and policy of the realm, than with the immediate interests of the Empire.

Mr. Vernon professed that he had heard nothing alledged against the Catholics, and nothing indeed short of some original sin in that body, there was, that could induce him to agree with the opinions of the last speaker. The Learned Doctor had talked to them a great deal about the dangers of the Catholic persuasion, but little or nothing on the injustice of excluding from 500 offices of one kind, and 2000 of another, a fourth part of the Empire. There certainly had been delay in pressing the question, on account of the known scruples in a certain quarter; but now, when the time had arrived that the Prince of Wales had assumed the Government of these realms, an expectation was certainly entertained that better principles would have been adopted, and greater views entertained, than those on which the greatness of the Right Honourable Gentleman was founded. He himself was a Member of the University of Oxford, and could say, that neither he nor his friends had had any previous knowledge of the Petition. The Honourable Gentleman concluded an able speech, by quoting the celebrated anticipation of Milton, in which he congratulates himself in the contemplation of seeing "a noble and puissant nation, like a young eagle, scaling her undazzled eyes before the noon-tide beam, while the whole flock of timorous birds flew scared and terrified at the new appearance."

Mr. Marryat concurred in the propriety of the motion. He wished to concede emancipation to the Catholics; but he wished to concede it with certain restrictions and guards. He thought the Committee should be gone into, if it were only to ascertain whether such oaths could be devised as would secure the Establishment, or whether they could not.

Lord Milton deprecated the cry of the Church being in danger, raised, he believed, only to answer political purposes. But they who raised it uniformly avoided coming to close quarters—they avoided specifying where the danger lay. The tests which had been enacted, were enacted not against Catholicism as a religion, but as a protection of the State; the necessity of that protection had now ceased, and the tests should cease likewise. He trusted, indeed, that they had run their race, and that more liberal notions were now spreading over the whole empire. He was willing to allow that the opposition which the Right Honourable Gentleman so consistently maintained to the measure, was the result of a sincerity for which he honoured him; in him he firmly believed it arose from a decided conviction of its danger: but he could not say so much of his subservient colleagues, who got into office by pledging themselves to no very sincere hostility to the Catholic claims. He should conclude by giving the motion his support.

Mr. C. Adam rose to oppose the motion, amid loud cries of "adjourn—adjourn." He considered the Catholic Religion as essentially dangerous in its idolatrous worship, in its invocation of saints and images, its auricular confession, and its consequent absolution.

Mr. Barnard spoke against the motion, when the question was adjourned at two o'clock, till this day.

OBSERVER, April 26.

Friday, April 24.—The Adjourned Debate on the Catholic Claims being resumed, Sir W. Scott blamed the frequent agitation of this question, which he thought the people of England were averse from entertaining. Mr. York noticed the menace which had been employed by the supporters of the Catholics, that rejection of their claims would be followed by rebellion. Mr. Perceval at the close of a long speech said, that his opposition was founded upon present circumstances, not on religious grounds. He did not say, because emancipation was not granted now, therefore it never would. He thought there were strong reasons for a contrary opinion. A change was taking place in the Catholic mind, and he must wait to see where it would lead. If ever their requests were granted, it must not be without guards and securities—the power of the Pope must be disavowed. Messrs. L. Foster, Shaw, and Lord Castlereagh spoke against the motion, which was supported in a brilliant speech by Mr. Canning, also by Sir S. Romilly, Messrs Whitbread, Herbert, W. Smith, and Ponsonby—the latter Gentleman stating that, while Chancellor of Ireland, he had received the most direct and positive commands of an illustrious personage (the Prince Regent) to communicate to the Catholics that he was favourable to their wishes. At six o'clock, the House divided, when the motion was rejected by a majority of 85—the numbers being 300 to 215.

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ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1812.

Madras Gazette, June 20, 1812

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. T. Bagot, Master Attendant at Tuta corin.

Mr. J. H. Pearson, Judge and Magistrate of the town of Cochin and its dependencies.

Madras Gazette, July 11, 1812

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Neale, Senior Major of the 1st Regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, vice Dean, retired—Captain David Foulis to be Major, Captain R. B. Otto, to be Captain of a Troop, Lieutenant Edward Lynne, to be Captain Lieutenant, and Cornet Richard Shaw, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Neale, promoted, date of commission the 22d of January. 1812.

Cornet G. F. Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Savery, retired, date of commission, the 24th of October.

Artillery—Lieutenant B. Mackintosh to be Captain, and Lieut. Fireworker T. B. Kennah, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Watson, invalided.

Ensign J. W. Cleaveland, to be Lieutenant, vice Bishop, dismissed.

21st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. Nash, to be Adjutant, vice Oregoe.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. S. Anderson to be Assistant Garrison Surgeon at Cannanore.

Lieutenant Poggenpohl of the 1st Battalion of Artillery is posted to the Squadron of Horse Artillery, vice Mackintosh, promoted.

Assistant Surgeon George Anderson is posted to the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon Peter Scott and J. Sharman, are to do duty, the former at the Presidency General Hospital, and the latter with his Majesty's 22d Regt. Light Dragoons.

On Sunday morning his Majesty's ship Doris, Captain Lye, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Broughton, sailed for England.

Passenger—James Balfour, Esq. Hon. Company's Service.

On Monday last, a Sessions of Oyer, Terminer and General Goal Delivery, commenced at the Court House in Fort St. George.

After the Grand Jury had been sworn in, the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten shortly addressed them on the contents of the Calendar, when they retired to consider of the Bills which were sent before them.

Michael Madden, James Mullen and Hugh Leslie, three Matrosses of the Artillery, were tried and found guilty of the Murder of one Dausery, a Native, near the Mount on the night of the 5th of May last, and received sentence of Death. They are to be executed at the Mount, on Monday next.

Eleven Natives were ordered to be transported to Prince of Wales Island and one to hard labour on the Roads for a year.

MAURITIUS GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Under existing circumstances His Excellency the Governor deems it proper to give publicity to the following correspondence addessed to him by His Excellency Rear Admiral Stopford, accompanied by extract of an Act of Parliament recently passed in the Imperial Parliament enacting fresh penalties against any further traffic in Slaves.

Port Louis, Isle Mauritius, 15th May, 1812.
By Order of His Excellency the Governor,
(Signed) A. BARRY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

His Majesty's Ship Lion,
Table Bay, February 13, 1812.

Sir,

In ord r to remove any misapprehension in the minds of the Inhabitants of the Isle of France relative to the effect likely to be produced by the decision of the Court of Vice Admiralty on the subject of *La Prudente* detained as prize when clandestinely endeavouring to introduce Slaves into the Isle of France, but which vessel has been restored by the decision of the Judge of this Court, and in order to give full notice that the Slave Trade shall not be allowed to be carried on contrary to law, notwithstanding the encouragement given to it by this decision.

I have to request that your excellency will be pleased to announce in any public and effectual manner you may think proper my firm determination to resist any encroachment of the law upon this subject, and to direct all such vessels clandestinely endeavouring to introduce Slaves into the Isles of France and Bourbon to be detained and to await the decision of the High Court of Admiralty in England

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT STOPFORD, Rear Admiral.
His Excellency Governor Farquhar, &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Lion,
Table Bay, 12th February, 1812.

Sir,

Having just received from England an Act of Parliament enacting fresh penalties against any further traffic in Slaves, and as I conceive the earliest information of such an act to be essentially necessary at the Islands under your Excellency's Government, I send copies of the clauses more particularly relating to it and regret that I cannot send you the act itself being only supplied with one copy of it.

Your Excellency will therefore see the utter impossibility of my granting any permission or authority to the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships under my orders to grant any passport or in any way suffer the admission of Slaves into the Islands under your Excellency's Government without submitting myself to the penalty of this very strong and positive act of Parliament.

I have therefore sent orders to the Senior Officer at Port Louis to seize all vessels and Slaves that he may meet.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT STOPFORD, Rear-Admiral.
His Excellency Governor Farquhar, &c. &c.

Here follows the Extract of the Act of Parliament.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain George Raitt of His Majesty's 72d Regiment to be Deputy Auditor General from the 1st instant.

His Excellency the Governor having received intelligence through a private channel that regulations have been made for the trade between England and these colonies, and considering that the information may be relied upon though not yet officially communicated to this Government, hastens to notify for the satisfaction of the merchants, planters and other inhabitants of these Islands whom it may concern, that the same commerce will be free to every individual, making applications to be allowed to carry it on, and subject only to the same regulations as the commerce of private merchants between other parts of India to and from England, save however that that the merchadize is to be freighted on ships, supplied either by the India Company or by individuals who may desire to furnish and send the same as their own private property under licenses to be obtained for that purpose from or thro' the special orders of the East India Company: the commerce between these colonies and India remaining as heretofore.

Port Louis, Isle Mauritius, 15th May, 1812.
By Order of His Excellency the Governor,
(Signed) A. BARRY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

His Excellency the Governor, has been pleased to appoint Captain Carrol of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, to be Deputy Secretary to Government, in the Military department.

That Officer will in future be immediately charged with the branch of duties and correspondence which have hith rto been attached to the Military Secretary to Government; the latter appointment, being to cease from the 1st instant.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Mylius, Assistant in the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government, from the 1st instant, with the usual established salary.

The public is hereby informed that in consequence of the large supply of Treasure daily expected from India by His Majesty's Ship Astrea, and in conformity with the arrangement of the Bengal Government notified in their dispatch by the Galatea, Bills on the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras will only be granted in future to a certain extent monthly (about 30.000 Dollars) but in order that every individual should have the same facility to that mode of remittance, Bills to the above amount will in future be sold on the first Monday of every m nth by public auction at the General Treasury on the following terms:

Bills on Bengal will be granted for Sicca Rupees.

Bills on Madras for Star Pagodas.

The sum to be thus drawn will be divided into 30 equal parts, of 2000 Rupees or 625 Pagodas each Bill, for the convenience of purchasers, but as the same person may become the purchaser of more than one sum, the Bills will not be prepared until after the sale is finished, when the purchasers may be accommodated by having their Bills drawn in such sums as may be to them most convenient.

Each Bill will be put up to sale (payable either at Calcutta or Madras) at 16 Livres per Pagoda or 5 Livres per Sicca Rupee and will be sold to the highest bidder.

Payment for Bills of exchange will continue as at present to be received in Treasury Bills only (whilst that medium exists) and on the same terms as heretofore. The first sale will take place on Monday the 1st of June at 11 o'clock of the forenoon.

Chief Secretary's Office.
Port Louis, Isle Mauritius, 24th May, 1812.
(Signed) A. BARRY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Madras Govt. Gazette June 22.

DESTRUCTION OF A ROYAL TIGER AND LIONESS NEAR KAIRA.

Information was brought a few days ago of a Royal Tiger having taken up a temporary abode in a small Garden within a quarter of a mile of the Fort. A party of Gentlemen with fire arms, and a number of Horsemen in the service of the Adaulut proceeded to the place—some large trees in the immediate vicinity of the Garden afforded a complete command of the animal's retreat, and were consequently rendered available as an approach to him. He was discovered, and a shot fired at him which broke one of the fore legs and induced him to break cover with a tremendous roar, he then took post in a very thick hedge at the root of a large Tamarind Tree. Two Gentlemen who had occupied a tree close by had an opportunity of discharging their pieces at him which was done with good effect, one shot having penetrated his Lungs, the other his Spine, which totally deprived him of the use of his hind quarters—on seeing him in this wounded state, several of the Adaulut Horsemen (dismounted), advanced to attack him with swords, the Tiger however had sufficient strength to rush upon them, and all retreated except one man Enayet Khan, who with most admirable fortitude rallied his companions, and reminded them that the Sauhib Loag were spectators of their conduct. At this instant the Beast seized him by the leg just below the knee; his comrades, with the greatest alacrity flew to his assistance, and in a minute cut the brute to pieces. The poor fellow's wound was dreadful; both bones of the leg having been crushed by the teeth of the Tiger.—A subscription was set on foot as a reward for his gallant conduct, and an encouragement to others to imitate his example. The sum of 400 Rupees was presently subscribed in addition to the reward granted by Government for the destruction of Tigers and other beasts of prey. The success of the party infused a spirit of enterprize which was yesterday most fully gratified. Some *wagrees* (people who subsist by catching or destroying every species of game) brought intelligence that several Tigers were in possession of a Jungle at Beereeje, about 9 miles from Kaira. A party of a dozen Gentlemen properly armed repaired to the spot. It was determined to enjoy a Hog hunt before breakfast, and to go in quest of the Tigers afterwards. Two Boars were speared, after affording very respectable sport. After breakfast the party was reinforced by some Officers of the 17th Light Dragoons (who were prevented by the Review from joining earlier,) and all went in pursuit of their royal game. They had scarce reached the borders of the Jungle, when a large animal was discovered among some thick brush wood, by an Officer of the 17th, who observed at the time, that he was certain it was not a Tiger, but a Lion. There was of course, from the unexpected and sudden manner in which the game had been discovered, some little discussion as to the best mode of attack, the party being at this time all mounted. During this interval, from the incidental noise, the Animal leisurely retreated, but was followed by the party, who proceeded to the opposite side of the Jungle which they entered, but had not proceeded 100 paces before three Lions were discovered going off towards the left, at an easy rate, their distance about 60 paces. A shot from a rifle was fired and knocked down the largest of them, who immediately recovered himself and continued his retreat. A Gentleman who was in advance was preparing to take a shot at the one already wounded, when his attention was most providentially arrested by a horrible roar on his left, and on turning round beheld a fourth Lion or Lioness preparing to attack him. Any person who has been similarly situated may have a tolerable idea of the sensations induced; the gentleman's own account was well calculated to impress the most heroic-breast with terror.—It is the general opinion that a Horse so taken by surprise becomes panic struck and incapable of making an effort to escape; but an opposite effect was produced on the Gentleman's Horse in this instance, for by a violent effort, proceeding from the panic, the Animal bore him off in safety. The Lion received a shot from an Officer present, at the instant he was preparing for a spring, which entered the shoulder blade and disabled him: he retreated in consequence into the Jungle.

As our party was but small, consisting altogether of 15, it was considered the height of temerity to advance, not knowing that every thicket might not cover concealed enemies. It was therefore thought adviseable to take post in a tree or two hard by, from whence several shot were successfully made at the wounded Animal, upon which he shifted his ground and got beyond the reach of the shot. A Havildar of the 4th very gallantly, but certainly imprudently, went after the Animal into the midst of the jungle and got within 30 paces of the beast who made no attempt to attack him. He returned and reported the circumstance, when it was determined that all the party should dismount and advance in line to the attack, which was instantly put in execution. The Animal was soon discovered and a fire opened upon him, on which he advanced towards the party, who with the greatest coolness allowed him to come within 20 paces when every shot told, and he made a staggering retreat for about 100 yards, but was quickly followed. He was found lying in the greatest distress under a small tree, which at the root afforded no cover; here the party again drew up, and after a few shot their perseverance and courage was rewarded by the death of a full grown Lioness. The party had been 3 hours in pursuing and destroying this noble Animal, and with the exception of an Officer being slightly indisposed from the Sun, not an untoward accident occurred.

It is intended to proceed in a day or two with a more efficient force in pursuit of the remaining Lions, of which there cannot be less than 6, one Gentleman saw (including two cubs about the size of large Dogs) seven at the same time, and the Gentleman who was in jeopardy declares he saw five large ones. The Collector has paid the usual reward and the Magistrate has possession of the Skin.

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